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"inherent" in the individual. The collectivist spirit of the nineteenth century has tended to make of government more and more an organ primarily of the social will with a corresponding curtailment of the sphere of individual freedom. The reconciliation of government and liberty is a problem which demands constant scrutiny and its adjustment becomes ever more difficult with the increasing complexity of society.

The volume contains a brief introduction by William G. McAdoo.

BRUCE WILLIAMS.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, by Elijah N. Zoline. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1921, Vol. I, pp. CXXXI, 505, Vol. II, XI, 730, Vol. III, VII, 783.)

This exhaustive work marks the first step into a new field. It is just what its title states—a book dealing solely with the Federal criminal law and procedure. The limit of its scope is induced by the now definitely settled principle that the rules of evidence and the practice and procedure prevailing in the State Courts where the Federal tribunal is situated have no controlling application in the trial of the criminal cases in the United States Courts.

It is not a text-book on criminal law, nor is it a text-book on Federal procedure; but it is, as its author acknowledges he believes it to be, a "complete, logical, concise and comprehensive up-to-date work, dealing with every phase of Federal criminal substantive and adjective law". The distribution into the three volumes, each of which is entirely separate both as to the subject matter and the mechanical compilation, is gratifyingly logical.

The first volume contains almost exclusively the author's real contribution to the *corpus juris* in text-book form; for here he has assembled the entire body of the Federal law relating to criminal procedure, including the rules of evidence applicable in criminal cases in the Federal Courts. This volume is not solely, like so many modern text-books, a mere digest of the case law in exposition of the common law or in construction of statutes; but it contains many valuable suggestions as to the proper steps to take in the trial of a case to preserve to the defendant his constitutional rights in the trial court and insure consideration there by means of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The second volume deals exclusively with the Federal substantive criminal law. It contains the entire Federal Criminal Code with all the amendments thereto, arranged so systematically that one may with some facility obtain a really intelligible and comprehensive idea of the scope and magnitude of Federal legislation. Under each penal section the author makes editorial comments in which there is incorporated all important decisions dealing not only with the construction and interpretation of the particular sections, but in many instances calling attention to a rule of evidence or of pleading and practice governing the specific section or act under consideration.

The third volume consists of useful forms dealing with every phase or feature likely to arise in the course of a Federal Criminal case coming before the trial courts or on review before an appellate tribunal. Therein are included also instructions to juries. They are classified under the particular crimes or sections of the Criminal Code or acts, in connection with which they were used—"These forms will no doubt, in many instances, furnish a guide even to the most experienced practitioner, and will supply many hints for the development of any case under preparation, either in the court below or above, and, when used in connection with the other parts of this work, should be found to be most helpful".

The mechanical construction of this entire work is admirable in that it renders readily available any point of its subject matter by means of most complete indices, tables of contents, tables of cases, and statutes arranged not only alphabetically, according to subject matter, but also chronologically, according to the date of enactment.

From the very nature of its subject matter, and the definite limitation of its scope, this work can have but a limited circulation. It is too intensified to be of value except to the criminal lawyer whose practice in the Federal Courts is considerable. To such lawyers it should prove invaluable, to others valueless, except as a compilation of Federal criminal statutes in a most comprehensive and accessible form.

Were it only possible to place this entire work, and especially the second volume, in the hands of every legislator in the United States, both State and Federal, a far reaching benefit might be done our Nation. The author, grouping as he does in the second volume most of the matters and things which are prohibited and penalized by Federal law, brings vividly to the attention of one even hastily examining this work the immense multiplicity of otherwise innocent acts made crimes by Federal statutes to an extent never dreamed of by the framers of our Constitution. He makes clear with startling emphasis the trend of modern legislation in constantly diminishing the balance or residue of natural liberty, which is not prohibited, and which the laws have left to the individual. How much of that natural and inherent liberty will be left to the individual, if Congress and the several State legislatures continue at the present rate to make crimes of those acts innocent in themselves, is a question which this work brings forcibly to the earnest and thoughtful consideration of all liberty loving people.

W. P. HAZLEGROVE.